

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 18th February 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī"	Calcutta	2,100		
2	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	175		
Fortnightly.					
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	600		
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto	.....	11th February 1882.	
Weekly.					
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta	700	6th	ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	.....	17th	ditto.
7	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto	.....	
8	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Ditto	.....	14th	ditto.
9	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing	671	7th	ditto.
10	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	2,000		
11	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296		
12	"Chāruvartā"	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....	6th	ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	350	12th	ditto.
14	"Dūt"	Calcutta	.....	13th	ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	17th	ditto.
16	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta	.....	11th	ditto.
17	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	8th	ditto.
18	"Medinī"	Midnapore	.....	11th	ditto.
19	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore	487	10th	ditto.
20	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	
21	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta	850	13th	ditto.
22	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	.....	5th	ditto.
23	"Pratikār"	Berhampore	275	3rd and 10th February 1882.	
24	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah	.....	
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore	250	16th February 1882.	
26	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah	500	12th	ditto.
27	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	8th	ditto.
28	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....	13th	ditto.
29	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing	.....	
30	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta	4,000	11th	ditto.
31	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet	440		
32	"Tripurā Vartāvaha"	Commillah	.....	
Daily.					
33	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta	700	10th to 18th February 1882.	
34	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	11th to 17th	ditto.
35	"Samācār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	11th to 16th	ditto.
36	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā"	Ditto	500	13th to 18th	ditto.
37	"Prabhātī"	Ditto	.....	11th to 17th	ditto.
38	"Samāchār Sudāhbarsan"	Ditto	.....	
ENGLISH AND URDU.					
Weekly.					
39	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto	365	11th February 1882.	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
40	"Behár Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	9th February 1882.
41	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	9th ditto.
42	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	200	13th ditto.
43	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	.....	11th ditto.
PERSIAK.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Ditto ...	250	10th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Akhhár-i-Darussaltanat"	Ditto ...	.....
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
46	"Assam Vilásiní"	Sibsagar ...	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	200	4th ditto.
48	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	160	
49	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	125	2nd ditto.
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
50	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká"	Mayurbhunj ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
51	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna ...	.....	22nd January 1882.

POLITICAL.

CHARU VARTA,
February 6th, 1882.

THE *Cháru Vártá*, of the 6th February, remarks in reference to the discontent which at present exists among the Irish people, that it is due to the fact that the history of England's dealings with Ireland has taught them the value of political agitation. England has taught them that unless they agitate in a discontented spirit, she will not be moved to grant them any favours; that to the beggar her door will always remain closed. Heroic England shows her true disposition by kicking the suppliant, while she honours him who can assert his rights. Ireland is but showing her gratitude to her neighbour for the lessons she has learnt at her feet. India condemns the attitude of rebellious Ireland, because India has no sympathy for scenes of lawlessness.

What Ireland wants.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

PRATIKAR,
February 3rd, 1882.

2. Referring to the additional powers which the High Court has conferred upon mukhtars, the *Pratikár*, of the 3rd February, makes the following observations:—Although by this step the mukhtars have not been really raised to the status of second grade pleaders, there can be no doubt that their powers have been largely increased. Indeed, the High Court has granted them almost all the powers which are possessed by second grade pleaders, and henceforth not a few pleaders will come to be looked upon as mukhtars, and not a few mukhtars as pleaders. Increased privileges will doubtless enable the mukhtars to improve their position. This indeed is matter for gratification. On the other hand, there is some ground of apprehension furnished by the fact that the powers of the courts have been to a certain extent increased simultaneously with the enlargement of the functions of mukhtars. The courts, for instance, are, by the new rules, empowered to pronounce their judgments upon the fitness of mukhtars in certain matters. Whether this power will be judiciously used by the courts is a point which is attended with grave doubts. The lesser the power which is vested in a court the better, for the chances of abusing the power becomes smaller. It was perhaps this consideration which led the Legislature to allow so little discretion to the courts, particularly to the civil courts. Even this small discretionary power is not unoften abused by them. Another remark that should be made in connection with this subject is that the augmentation of the powers of the mukhtars may lead to an increase in the costs of litigation. It would seem that the mukhtars will be entitled to charge a fee for every act they may perform on behalf of their clients. Suitors will be simply ruined if it comes to this.

3. The *Paridarshak*, of the 5th February, again directs the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the necessity that has arisen of establishing a High School at Sylhet. The liberal funds recently placed at the disposal of the Assam Administration by the Government of India in order to enable it to prosecute works of public utility may well be applied for this purpose.

PARIDARSHAK,
February 5th, 1882.

4. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Cháru Vártá* of the 6th February:—The Law Member, Mr. Stokes, is about to leave this country. This event will perhaps enable the Legislative Council to enjoy a temporary repose. Mr. Stokes has clearly shewn that laws can be enacted in a very short time. He had expected that the people of India would give him the credit of being an able jurist, but they are not, unfortunately, prepared to call

The approaching retirement of Mr. Whitley Stokes.

CHARU VARTA,
February 6th, 1882.

him one of their benefactors. They can forgive one who through ignorance or error may have caused them an injury, but how will they forgive the man who has injured them repeatedly? The Criminal Procedure Code is a most stringent piece of legislation, and is a standing proof of the distrust with which the people of this country are regarded by Government. They have repeatedly protested against the measure, but in vain. In revising the Code, Mr. Stokes has not paid the least attention to their protests. He has become extremely unpopular in consequence of hasty legislation.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
February 6th, 1882.

5. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 6th February, makes the following observations in an article headed "The Revision of the Criminal Procedure Code":—The public are grateful to the

The revision of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Select Committee for omitting from the Code three most objectionable sections. The provision regarding the enhancement of sentence on appeal is indeed a dangerous one, the like of which cannot be found in the laws of any other civilized country. There are, however, certain sections still left in the Code which have not unfortunately attracted the attention of the Select Committee. Those sections, for instance, which make an invidious distinction in favour of European offenders, are always looked upon with feelings of great mortification by natives. The reason why the impartiality of the British nation has come to be regarded as a pure historical fiction is that high-handed European offenders escape unpunished. European offenders, if punished at all, receive very light punishments. In spite of this, however, the authorities have resorted to many expedients for their protection. In fact there is nothing so easy for a European guilty of murder or any other act of high-handedness as to escape without any punishment. Sections 446, 32, 33, and 416 are all framed for the benefit of European offenders. In conclusion, Lord Ripon is besought to take this matter into his consideration, and so to revise the Criminal Procedure Code as that it may be free from the charge of making an invidious distinction between Natives and Europeans.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

6. In noticing the transfer of Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatterjee from the Bengal Secretariat to his substantive post of Deputy Magistrate, the same paper remarks that it is not only the case that Government is very reluctant to raise natives to offices of trust and responsibility, but that, whenever a few are thus raised, they soon lose their newly-acquired position through their own indiscretion. As instances in point, the Editor refers to the cases of Baboo Surendra Nath Banerji and Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, the latter of whom, it is alleged, by giving out office secrets, has not only lost for himself the appointment of Assistant Secretaryship under the Government of Bengal, but by his action has made the native community a loser; and perhaps for the next twenty years to come Government will not confer the post upon a native.

7. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 7th February, confesses itself unable to understand how a repeal of the cotton duties would benefit both Manchester and

BHARAT MIHIR,
February 7th, 1882.

The Cotton Duties.

India, nor does the Editor see how free trade in the matter of piece-goods alone would lead to new and wonderful results in the finances of this country. India has never understood the problem, and says what it has always said, that she is being sacrificed for Manchester. One thing has made the people extremely uneasy. They fear that the License-tax is going to be made a permanent source of revenue like the Land-tax. The cause of this feeling is that the License-tax has not been repealed even by Lord Ripon and Major Baring in this time of peace and prosperity. The Liberals had protested much against the tax while in opposition, and it has been

condemned by all the Indian newspapers. The public therefore expected that the impost would be repealed when the Liberals returned to power, and there were no Afghan wars or famines. The reports as to the next Budget, however, have greatly disappointed the people.

8. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th February, thanks Lord Ripon for taking up the subject of education in this country for his consideration. The Editor expects that

The Education Commission.

much good will accrue from the labours of the recently appointed Education Commission, although he is of opinion that much of the work entrusted to the Commission could have been accomplished in a cheaper and less ostentatious way by utilizing the information furnished every year in the Provincial Education Reports, and by consulting the Local Governments. The writer acknowledges the necessity of fostering primary education, but this, he observes, should not be done at the expense of high education. The time has not yet come when Government could safely retire from the field of high education, leaving the task of providing a high collegiate training for native youths to natives themselves.

9. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 8th February, directs the attention of Government to the inconvenience which is occasioned to suitors as well as to the subordinate

Hours of work in Civil and Criminal Courts.

officers in civil and criminal courts, by the practice on the part of the majority of the presiding officers of holding court till after night fall. The High Court, by its Circular No. 11, dated 31st May 1873, has laid down that the hour of sitting should be 11 A.M., but has not fixed the hour of closing. This should now be done.

10. Referring to the changes made in the recently published Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, the *Pratikar*, of the 10th February, remarks that section 1 of the Bill, if passed, will but injure those for

The amendment of the Civil Procedure Code.

whose benefit it is framed. If the creditors find that the salary of a public officer or of any public servant of a Railway Company, when such salary does not exceed Rs. 12 a month, cannot be attached in execution of a decree, they will simply cease to grant them loans, or, in the case of shopkeepers, to supply them with any articles on credit. It would have been better if provision had been made for attaching at least a fourth part of the salary of such debtors. The Editor takes the occasion to remark that it is not advisable to abolish imprisonment for debt, as this will not benefit either the creditor or the debtor. The only effect of such a measure will be that persons of slender means will not be granted loans. What the Legislature ought to do in this connection is to give the decree-holder only so much power as might enable him to recover the amount of his decree, and not make it possible for him to needlessly harass the debtor.

11. The same paper contains an article in which Sir Ashley Eden is represented as lamenting the demise of the Vernacular Press Act, his favourite child, and as gently reproaching Mr. Mackenzie, whom

Sir Ashley Eden and the Vernacular Press Act.

His Honor had deputed to the Home Department of the Government of India for the purpose of furthering his ends, for his failure to convert old and imbecile Lord Ripon to his views.

12. The *Halisahar Prakashika*, of the 11th February, notices with regret that the veteran educationist, Pundit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara, has not been

The Education Commission.

appointed a member of the Education Commission. In reference to the instructions given to the Commission by Government, the Editor remarks that these will but fetter the action of the members, who ought to have been left to consider the subject of education in this country in all its bearings and aspects.

SAHACHAR,
February 8th, 1882.

HINDU RANJIKA,
February 8th, 1882.

PRATIKAR,
February 10th, 1882.

PRATIKAR,

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
February 11th, 1882.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
February 11th, 1882

13. Referring to the transfer of Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatterjee from the Bengal Secretariat to a Deputy Magistrateship, a correspondent of the same paper remarks that at the time of his appointment the Secretaries, it is said, were not willing to have a Native Assistant Secretary. How could they bear to see a native placed on an equal footing with themselves?

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
February 11th, 1882.

14. Writing on the same subject, the *Sulubha Samáchar*, of the 11th February, remarks that Sir Ashley Eden had exceedingly pleased the native community by appointing a native gentleman Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government. It is not easy to see why His Honor has now disappointed them by abolishing the post. Baboo Rajendra Nath Mitra has shown that natives are well qualified for it. Will it now be said that they are not qualified?

SULABHA SAMACHAR.

15. The same paper notices with regret that educationists like Pundit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara and Drs. Rajendralal Mitra and K. M. Banerjee, have not been appointed to the Education Commission, and that Government has not directed the Commission to deal with the question of moral teaching in schools.

PURVA PRATIDHWANI,
February 11th, 1882.

The repeal of the Vernacular Press Act.

16. The *Purva Pratidhwani*, of the 11th February, thanks Lord Ripon for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act.

DACCA PRAKASH,
February 12th, 1882.

17. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 12th February, regrets to notice that the Government of Bengal has decided upon the abolition of the post of its Assistant Secretary, which has been successively held by two able native gentlemen. Natives always complain that the superior appointments under the public service are monopolized by Europeans. Government is therefore endeavouring to redress this grievance to some extent, but the intense selfishness of European officials is a powerful obstacle in its way. If either Bankim Baboo or Rajendra Baboo had been found incompetent, Government should have, in his case, done what it thought proper, but it was not justified in ruling that in future no Bengali should be appointed as Assistant Secretary.

SADHABANI,
February 12th, 1882.

18. The *Sádháraní*, of the 12th February, remarks that there does not appear to be any necessity for continuing the practice of imprisonment for debt. In the case of indigent debtors, it is no relief to the creditor if he has the power of throwing them into prison. He does not get back his money, while on the contrary, he has to pay the boarding expenses of the debtor so long as the latter remains in prison. Really honest men seldom incur debt; if by adverse circumstances they are compelled to do so, they rarely fail to pay their debts. To harass a truly indigent but honest debtor by imprisonment is not a humane proceeding. A dishonest debtor, again, does not fear imprisonment. The objection made to the proposal for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, that, if carried out, it will make loan transactions simply impossible, is futile. The transactions will go on as before, only creditors will become more careful as to the character of the persons to whom they lend money. This has become greatly necessary, inasmuch as many now recklessly contract debts which they could well avoid contracting. Imprisonment for debt, when females are concerned, should be at once abolished.

SADHABANI.

19. Referring to the rules recently made by the Lieutenant-Governor for regulating the grant of minor and vernacular scholarships, the same paper remarks that boys who, after successfully passing the minor scholarship examinations, prosecute their studies at some high class English school, should be granted

a monthly scholarship of Rs. 5, tenable for four instead of three years, as laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor. This is desirable, because most of these boys show but a small acquaintance with English when they pass the minor scholarship test, and are consequently admitted generally in the fourth class of high class English schools. This arrangement makes it necessary for them to remain for four years at the English school, and it would be a great advantage to them if they could study for these years as scholarship-holders. Another point in connection with the minor scholarship examination which should be considered, is that which relates to the subjects of examination. This, however, does not seem to have received much attention. Few boys studying for the minor scholarship test comprehend the matter treated of in books on science, philosophy or botany, and yet these are some of the books in which they are examined. The writer concludes by protesting against the limit of age required for candidates for the minor scholarship test, and the proposal to raise the rate of schooling fee in schools teaching up to the minor scholarship standard.

20. The three most important matters contained in the Government Resolution appointing the Education Commission, remarks the *Som Prakash*, of the 13th February, are—(1) the assurance given by Lord Ripon that it is not with a view to check the spread of high education that the Commission has been appointed; (2) the encouragement to be given to primary education; and (3) the delegation of authority in educational matters to municipal committees. On the second point it should be remarked that the system of primary education now in force is far from beneficial. An education which does not produce purity of heart, a sense of duty, and a knowledge of right and wrong in those who have received it, is not worthy of the name. It is found that the boys coming from the lower classes of society, who have received a smattering of education grow up to be utterly unprincipled men. It behoves Lord Ripon to provide for a scheme of liberal education for their benefit. In considering the third point, one is struck with the multiplicity of work with which municipal commissioners are being gradually weighted, and the increasing charges which are being gradually thrown upon the Municipal Fund. If educational matters were left to municipal bodies the result would be a laxity of supervision. The fact is, the time has not come when Government could safely retire from the field of high education. Lord Ripon may not desire to check the spread of high education, but if Government leaves the subject of education to natives of the country, it will practically come to that. A question here suggests itself. If municipalities are to undertake the task of educating the people, what will be done with the money which Government so long used to expend on education? This will doubtless be saved to Government. But what will it do with the money thus saved? Will it be held as a deposit, sent to England, or otherwise used?

SOM PRAKASH,
February 13th, 1882.

21. Referring to the correspondence recently published in the *Calcutta Gazette* regarding the extension of the outstill system, the same paper remarks that one point is established beyond doubt, namely, that owing to the introduction of this system, spirituous liquor has been made cheaper and more easily accessible to the people than formerly. The system should therefore be abolished, and the price of liquor raised. It is amusing to find the Lieutenant-Governor assuring the public that he will see that district officers are careful in granting licenses for the establishment of outstills. This is very like setting fire to a house, and telling the inmates to remain easy, on the ground that care will be taken to see that no injury is done to them.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRAKASH,
February 13th, 1882.

22. Adverting to a recurrence of famines in this country, the same paper remarks that Government should adopt such measures as may always keep it

Recurrence of famines.

informed of the approach of a famine, and should always remain prepared to meet it when it does come. These ends will be gained if Government applies the Famine Fund to the prosecution of works of public utility in every district, and employs labourers on these works at a rate of wages slightly lower than the prevailing rate. If there are no labourers forthcoming, or very few, it will be concluded there is no famine. If large numbers seek employment, the existence of famine may be fairly inferred.

SOM PRAKASH.

23. The same paper dwells upon the increasing number of cases of

A law for the protection of natives from assaults committed by Europeans.

assault, often ending fatally, committed by Europeans on natives. The offenders are mostly let off with nominal punishments.

The Editor asks Government to enact a special law for the protection of natives from such assaults.

NAVAVIDHAKAR,
February 13th, 1882.

24. The *Navaribhakar*, of the 13th February, directs the attention

Revision of the Criminal Procedure Code.

of the Legislature to the necessity of omitting from the Criminal Procedure Code the provision regarding the power of the Judges of the High Court as a Court of Revision of enhancing the sentence passed on a convicted person; section 167, which empowers the police to keep an accused person in their custody for 15 days; sections relating to summary trials so far as they bar appeals, and the provision for refusing bail in cases in which a person is accused of receiving stolen property. The writer dwells upon the danger of enhancing the powers of police officers.

NAVAVIDHAKAR.

25. The same paper contains a long editorial on the decision of

Government decision in the Bogra Sankirtan case.

the Government of Bengal in the Bogra Sankirtan case. The Editor is exceedingly disappointed at the decision. Mr. Sharp's

offence has been condoned, apparently because he is a European Civilian.

NAVAVIDHAKAR.

26. The same paper remarks that it was incumbent upon the Legislature

The Transfer of Property Bill.

to satisfy the public that such a comprehensive and important measure as the Transfer of Property

Bill has become really necessary. Instead of doing this, the Council showed a very great anxiety to pass the measure into law. There is difference of opinion regarding the utility of several portions of the Bill among those who are most conversant with the requirements and the existing circumstances of the country. Certain provisions of the Bill, again, are extremely difficult of comprehension.

PRABHATI,
February 13th, 1882.

27. The *Prabhati*, of the 13th February, directs the attention of

Sanitation of the native quarters of Calcutta.

Government to the filthy and insanitary condition of the roads and drains in the native

quarters of Calcutta. The authorities pay more attention to the European quarters, and yet the European inhabitants complain of neglect.

URDU GUIDE,
February 11th, 1882.

28. A correspondent of the *Urdu Guide*, of the 11th February,

Native passengers by the mail train.

complains that in the mail train which leaves Howrah for Allahabad, the servants of the

Railway Company do not allow first and second class native passengers to travel by any carriages except those that are nearest the engine, the first and second class carriages in the middle of the train being reserved solely for Europeans. The plea urged by the railway officials is that the middle carriages are for those who travel to the end of the journey. As a matter of fact, however, Europeans who travel only a short distance are also allowed to get into these carriages. This grievance of native passengers should be dressed.

29. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 9th February, remarks that it behoves Lord Ripon, in view of the expected surplus in the Budget, to repeal the License-tax and not the Cotton Duties.

BHARAT MITRA,
February 9th, 1882.

30. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 4th February, remarks, in reference to the fact that only one student from the Ravenshaw College has passed the B.A. examination this year, that this result does not reflect much credit upon the institution. Will not Government, he asks, take any steps towards the advancement of this College?

UTKAL DIPIKĀ,
February 4th, 1882.

31. The same journal dwells upon the evil consequences that are likely to follow from the promulgation of the Inland Emigration Act. The Viceroy, it is suggested, ought to enquire secretly into the condition of the labourers, and to endeavour to obtain correct information regarding them.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ.

32. The *Balasore Sambad Bahikā*, of the 2nd February, in an article headed the "Orissa Railway" observes that it is time for the people of Orissa to pray to Government for the introduction into this province of a branch railway, inasmuch as a proposal has been already made to construct a railway in a direct line from Calcutta to Bombay, which shall pass through some of the Orissa Gurjat mehals.

BALASORE SAMBAD
BAHIKA,
February 2nd, 1882.

33. A correspondent of the same journal writes to say that the Inspector-General of Police is disposed to withdraw from the Education Department the aid hitherto given to it by police officers. If this is done, it will do more harm than good to the Education Department. The writer therefore requests Government not to sanction such a measure.

BALASORE SAMBAD
BAHIKA.

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Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 11th February 1882.

